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RED DEFENCE LINE CRACKS

United Nations Forces Within Six Miles Of Seoul

COMMENT

The exchange of notes between the Big-Three western powers—Britain, the United States and France—and Russia on the subject of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the four powers has now gone a stage further with the receipt of yet another note—the fifth of the series—from Moscow.

When the Russians first suggested that the Council of Foreign Ministers should be convened, the reason they gave was that the proposed rearmament of Western Germany contravened the Potsdam Agreement. In replying to this it was pointed out that rearmament had begun in Eastern Germany and that in any case the causes of the world's present troubled condition were widespread and could not be dealt with merely by consideration of German problems.

To this the Russians replied by repeating, as is their wont, all their previous arguments, indicating, however, that they were prepared to consider other questions also pertaining to Germany. To this the Western Powers replied confining themselves to asking bluntly whether the Russians were prepared to participate in drawing up an agenda which would cover the principal causes of international tensions. Now the Russians have called for an early meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers and again admitting the possibility of other questions besides the remilitarisation of Germany being discussed.

With the best will in the world it can hardly be said that the latest Russian note has clarified the position. The arguments involved have been going round and round in a circle, and it appears that they will continue to do so, prompting a justified doubt if the Kremlin is genuinely seeking peace.

With Moscow inspiration behind all the world's trouble spots, Russia's arguments smack unpleasantly of the old Hitler trick of combining each new aggressive venture with seemingly fair words. Perhaps the best description of the latest Russian note is that it is typically Russian.

White Flag Mystery Still Unsolved By British Troops

Tokyo, Feb. 7.

The United Nations forces edged their way nearer the 38th Parallel in slow advances today. The troops in the west, thrusting forward from one to four miles and to within six miles of Seoul, were believed to have cracked the last Communist defence line south of the Han River.

In the centre, five prongs of a strong United Nations force pierced the Communist defence lines to reach within six miles of Hongchon, 25 miles south of the 38th Parallel.

LESTER PEARSON DECLINES

Ottawa, February 7.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, announced today that he had "declined" to serve on the United Nations Good Offices committee that will seek new peace negotiations with Red China.

A spokesman for Mr. Pearson's office said: "We can confirm that Mr. Pearson has been in touch with the General Assembly President, Mr. Entezam, and has declined to serve on the committee."

Mr. Pearson authorised the statement after a report from Lake Success quoted "informed sources" as saying the rejection had been received there.

Mr. Pearson earlier indicated he would not accept an invitation from Mr. Entezam to serve on the committee unless Sir Benegal Rau, of India, also served. — United Press.

Lake Success, Feb. 6. M. Sven Graffstrom, of Sweden, has accepted an invitation to serve on the United Nations Korean Peace-group. It was officially announced today.

Mr. Nasrallah Entezam, the President of the General Assembly, who was instructed to form a three-man Committee of Good Offices to keep open the door for negotiations with the Chinese Communists, announced M. Graffstrom's acceptance. — Reuter.

Buried Alive For Twelve Days

Vienna, Feb. 5.

Buried alive for 12 days in an avalanche, Gerhard Freisegger was today declared "out of danger." Herr Freisegger, who survived wearing only a vest and underpants, was dug out on Friday suffering from frost-bite.

He was found on the 12,461-foot Gross Glockner Mountain in the Tyrol, the highest point in Austria. — Reuter.

Spectacular Oil Blaze

Houston, Texas, Feb. 7.

Nearly 200 firemen fought a stubborn fire in the heart of a huge oil storage plant here today. Early in the morning a 24,500-barrel capacity petrol tank was shooting flames 100 feet into the air and lighting up the countryside. — Reuter.

On the east coast, a powerful American naval task force, led by the world's biggest battleship, the USS Missouri (the "Mighty Mo"), supported South Korean troops who continued to advance against scattered resistance from North Koreans in the Kangnung area, 18 miles from the 38th Parallel.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, the Commander of the Eighth Army, paid a flying visit to the 10th Corps Commander, Lieutenant General Edward M. Almond, on the central front, where South Korean formations were driving over the snowy mountains of Central Korea along the Hoengsong-Honchon axis.

Scorched by the biggest concentration of artillery, armour and air power assembled in the Korean war, the Chinese Communists in the west retreated more than five miles to a line for a stand before Seoul, the South Korean capital, which they now hold.

A Warning Against Sanctions

Stockholm, Feb. 7.

The Swedish Prime Minister, M. Tage Erlander, said today that he thought sanctions against China might develop into something which was not at all intended.

Opening a debate on foreign policy, M. Erlander told Parliament that the Government was extremely dubious about the suitability and efficacy of sanctions.

"The motives of the Swedish Government in instructing their delegation to the United Nations to abstain from voting on the American resolution condemning China as an aggressor are not at all alien to public opinion in several countries which have not voted in the same way as ourselves," he declared.

"Hesitation on the decision made by the United Nations has doubtless been far greater than appears from the vote." — Reuter.

STORMS LASH ITALY

Rome, Feb. 7.

Avalanches, floods and high winds had killed eight and injured many more up to today when snow and rainstorms lashed Central and Northern Italy for the third day in succession.

Avalanches and snowfalls isolated dozens of villages in Alpine valleys. Flooding along the banks of the Reno River in Ferrara and Bologna provinces isolated many villages and left hundreds of families homeless. — Reuter.

Train Smash In New York

New York, Feb. 6.

At least 61 were killed and 380 others injured tonight when a crowded passenger train plunged 20 feet from a bridge into the street at Woodbridge, New Jersey.

It was the Pennsylvania line suburban train packed tight with extra passengers who usually travel on the strike-bound Jersey central line. It was going at top-speed when it crashed through a temporary bridge into the road below.

Panic broke out in the splintered coaches crowded with people on their way home from work.

The crash was the third major railway wreck in the New York metropolitan area in less than a year. — Reuter.

NO REPLY YET FROM PEKING

London, Feb. 7.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Davies, told Parliament on Wednesday that the Peking Government had not yet replied to Britain's note, sent in June last year, expressing readiness to exchange ambassadors with the Chinese Communists.

Mr. Davies said Sir John Hutchison had been conducting negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking since Feb. 13, 1950, with no success. He added: "Although diplomatic relations have not been established, Sir John Hutchison has access to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

Mr. Fitzroy MacLean (Conservative) asked: "If his Majesty's Government ever does achieve diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, will it consider breaking them off again at once?"

The question drew laughter from both sides of the House. — United Press.

Sudden Death Of Mrs. Dimond

The sudden death of Mrs. A. K. Dimond, the former Mrs. Dorothy Cavender of Manila, occurred on Tuesday at Repulse Bay Hotel.

Mrs. Dimond had been ill for about a month. Her death was a great shock to her many friends both here and abroad.

Mr. Howard M. Cavender Jr. arrived by plane from Manila yesterday to attend his mother's funeral.

Funeral services are to be held at St John's Cathedral today, at noon.

It was this new defence line, to which the Communists have been retreating for two days, that was pierced today. One tank patrol went to within four miles of the Han River—which runs through Seoul—before it withdrew, and in this area Negro soldiers took a rugged slope at the point of the bayonet.

The Communist withdrawal on the coast was accelerated by the capture by American troops of "Hill 431," 12 miles southeast of Seoul, the lynch-pin of their main defence line.

The Turks fought savagely for three days to secure this feature, which changed hands six times.

Armoured elements of two American task forces cleared pockets of enemy resistance northeast and west of Anyangni, southeast of Seoul.

HILLS TAKEN

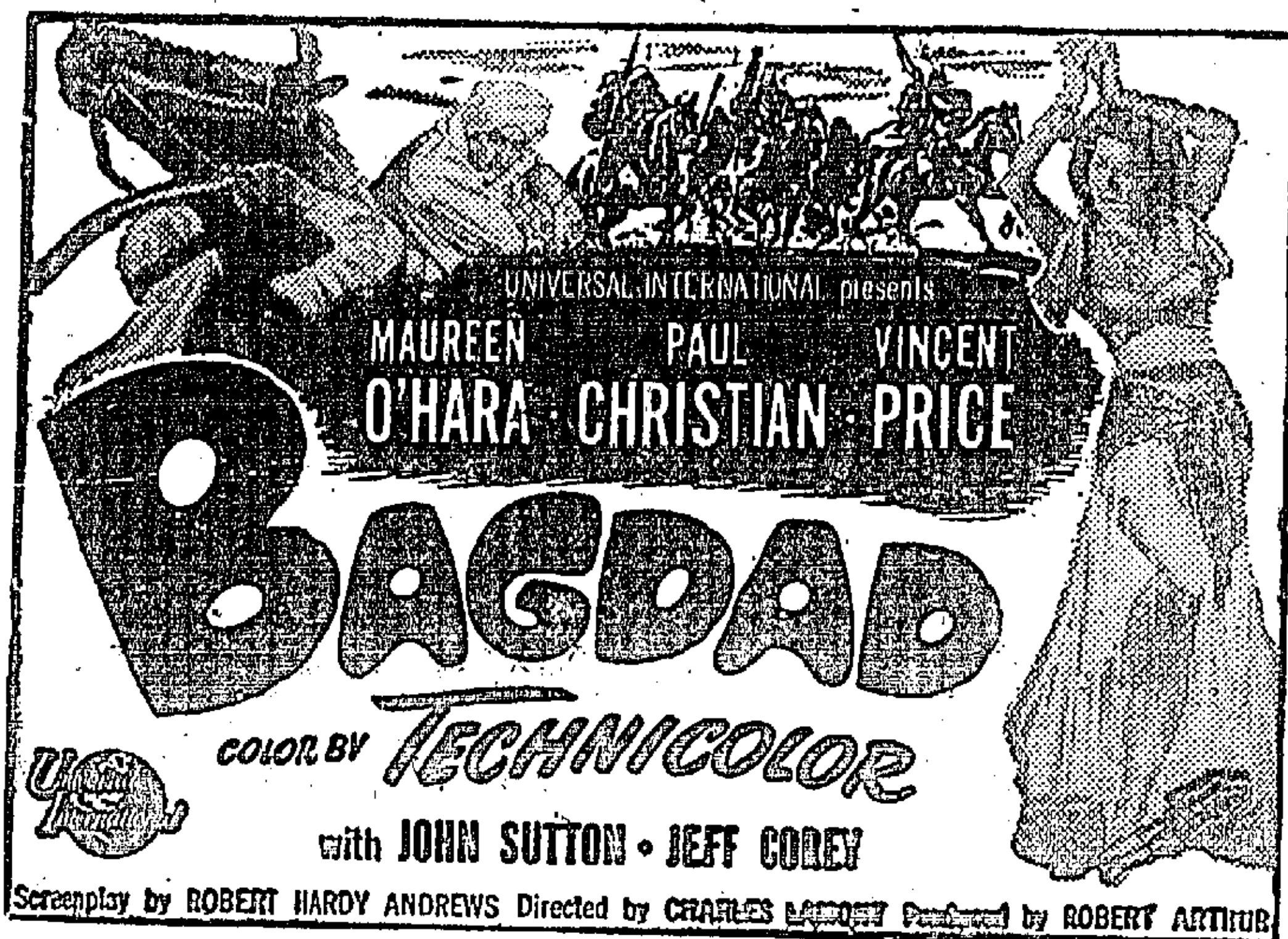
North of Anyangni, after the heaviest air barrage of the 13-day-old offensive, American troops took two hills from which entrenched Communists had held back the Allied advance for 48 hours.

The Communists stayed in their foxholes as the bombardment crashed around them. Opposition to the Allied drive was "spotty," a communique said.

Some United Nations troops merely had to walk forward while others had to battle for every yard of ground.

Air reconnaissance reported that the Chinese Communists and North Koreans were moving back to the Han River from positions northeast of Ichon, where a few days ago they made a determined effort to push in the western front flank.

On the central front Allied war planes cleared a way for the United Nations infantrymen by bombing, strafing and napalming Communist positions. (Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

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Princess Presents Cup To General



Princess Elizabeth presents the King of Spain Cup to General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces and captain of the MELF polo team after they had beaten the Royal Navy 4-3 at Malta. The game was watched by high-ranking British and U.S. land, sea and air officers who were in Malta for an Anglo-U.S. conference.—Central Press.

NEVADA BLASTS SAID
TO BE SEEKING WAY TO
TRIGGER HYDROGEN BOMB

Las Vegas, Feb. 6.

Two separate explosive shocks from the fifth atomic test in 11 days shattered glass in Las Vegas today. One report said that the scientists were testing a method of triggering the hydrogen bomb.

Residents had been warned of the possibility of injuries from glass splinters. A blinding white light was seen in Oakland, California (450 miles from Las Vegas) on the edge of San Francisco Bay—where one person described it as "terrifying."

A great flash of light in the pre-dawn darkness signalled the first explosion today at the Government testing range northwest of here. There was much speculation over what was being tested.

The aviation editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, Mr. Julian Hart, said he learned that the experiments involved a trigger for the hydrogen bomb.

The Atomic Energy Commission began work on the hydrogen bomb more than a year ago but has told nothing of its progress. Hart said the hydrogen bomb itself would be tested in the Pacific within nine or 10 months. Experts have agreed that the hydrogen bomb could be set off only by an atomic explosion.

One man who saw the flash said: "First there was an eerie gray flash, brighter than any of the previous bursts. It appeared to last for about 11 seconds. I understand there was some fire in it though fire was not actually seen from Las Vegas."

"Lastly there was the shock wave and the concussion. The concussion was much greater than that following any of the other four explosions, but the audible sound was actually less. "The concussion was followed by a very large parachute-shaped cloud opening up right in the middle of the flare."

Mr. C. Roberts, a Los Angeles news commentator who saw the mid-Pacific tests at Bikini, watched today's explosions from the hamlet of Cactus Springs, on the edge of the Government's 5,000 square mile testing range. "This was bigger than Bikini," he said.—Reuter.

BLAST TELEVIEWED

Las Vegas, Feb. 6.

A mighty atomic explosion—the fifth to be set off at Frenchman Flat testing grounds 100 miles northwest of here—rocked this resort city today and lighted

it with a brilliance many times that of the sun.

Two members of the Atomic Energy Commission and military weapons experts witnessed the rumbling blast set off in the mountained, rimmed, 5,000 square-mile testing grounds at about 1347 GMT. The flash was seen in Los Angeles and was caught on the screens of television sets tuned to two Los Angeles stations.

It was the first time in history that an atomic blast was televised.

Many residents put on bathrobes and appeared at the customary "explosion" hour to watch the brilliant blazing orange and felt the window-rattling concussion.

Other than to confirm that the detonation was one of its periodic tests for the development of atomic weapons, the AEC refused to comment.—United Press.

TEST SATISFACTORY

Las Vegas, Feb. 6.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that it was completely satisfied with the results of the atomic tests here and was concluding its experiments for the time being.

The announcement came after the fifth atomic test in 11 days on the Nevada desert testing range near here.

Mr. Carroll L. Tyler, manager of the operation, said in a statement that other tests would take place here later.—Reuter.

Italy Appoints New
Air Chief

Rome, Feb. 6.

The Italian Government today appointed General Aldo Urbani as the Chief of the Air Staff. He replaces General Rimone Cat, who has reached the retiring age.—Reuter.

More US Troops
In Germany

Frankfurt, Feb. 6.

The first big reinforcements for the United States Army in Germany, promised by the New York Foreign Ministers' Conference last September, have arrived in the American Zone, Army sources told Reuter tonight.

They are a 1,000-strong anti-aircraft battalion, the 443 "AA" Battalion, which arrived in Germany on Sunday night.

The men are now quartered in a suburb of Stuttgart, the Headquarters of the United States Seventh Army.—Reuter.

British Red
Switch In
Strategy

Belgrade, Feb. 6.

The Yugoslav Communist paper Borsia said today that the Soviet foreign policy was responsible for the British Communist party's unexpected change of programme.

British Communists had previously preached the ideology of Soviet expansion, now they were talking of Britain's "own line".

The effects of subjugating national interests to Soviet policy had appeared in France and Italy, where "most democratic and most resolute" party members were rebelling against the role of a satellite.

"The change of political line of the London Cominformists is therefore undoubtedly a characteristic phenomenon for the entire Cominform camp", Borsia stated.—Reuter.

Singapore Murder

Singapore, Feb. 6

A Chinese gunman today shot dead Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commandant of the Singapore Special Constabulary, outside his house in a Singapore suburb.—Reuter.

CALL FOR BIG FOUR MEETING

Third Russian Note On Conference Of Foreign Ministers

Possibility Of Extension Of Proposed Agenda

Paris, Feb. 6.

Soviet Russia called for an early meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in its reply to the latest British, French and American note on the preparations of the "Big Four" conference.

The Russian note admits the possibility of the remilitarisation of Germany being discussed.

The text of the Soviet note, issued by the French Foreign Office, said: "Since the French Government, like the British and American Governments, declares that it aspires to a lasting improvement of relations between France, Great Britain, the United States and the USSR and the elimination of the causes of the international tension now existing, the Soviet Government considers that there is no reason to postpone any longer the summoning of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

"A situation has been created that while the conference of Foreign Ministers is, for one reason or another, constantly being postponed, not only is Germany not demilitarised but on the contrary measures are put into effect relating to the restoration of a regular German Army and of the war industry in Western Germany as well as numerous other measures tending to the hasty preparation of a new war.

"The Soviet Government cannot fail to draw attention to the intolerable character of the situation thus created.

"The Soviet Government considers possible the examination in the course of the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of other questions besides that of the demilitarisation of Germany, it being understood that these questions will be examined by the Council of Ministers, composed as was foreseen at Potsdam of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France."

Referring to the original Soviet proposal to discuss Germany on the basis of the Prague Declaration, the note said: "The Soviet Government starts from the principle of the legal right which all members of the Council of Foreign Ministers have to submit to examination by the Council any proposal touching the questions admitted to the agenda."

The note said that Russia has no objections to a preliminary meeting of the deputies in Paris to prepare for the "Big Four" conference, but added: "An examination of the substance of the questions placed on the agenda must not be part of the task of the preliminary conference."—Reuter.

STILL NOT CLEAR

Washington, Feb. 6.

First reaction of responsible officials here to the new Soviet note was that it was still somewhat unclear and further notes would have to be exchanged.

Officials here, after a preliminary study, felt that the note did not close the door on the possibility of Big Four talks but neither did it assure that such talks would be held.

It appears certain that there will have to be a further exchange between Moscow and the three Western capitals.

The State Department is expected to begin consultations with the British and French Embassies in the immediate future.

Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, and his senior advisers met at the State Department today to review the Soviet reply.

Officials said that a meeting of the representatives of France, Britain and the United States would be held in the next few days to discuss a common three-power reply to the Soviet note.

The Soviet note is the fifth in the present exchanges on the possibility of holding a four-power conference and the third Russian note in the series.

On Nov. 3 the Soviet Government sent notes to the three Western Powers proposing a four-power conference on the clauses of the Potsdam agreement relating to the demilitarisation of Germany and

taking as its basis the conclusions reached at the Prague conference of East European Foreign Ministers on Oct. 22.

WESTERN REPLY

The three Western Governments answered on Dec. 22 rejecting the proposal for a conference dealing solely with German disarmament and also the proposal that the findings of the Prague conference should serve as a basis.

The Western Governments proposed an exploratory four-power meeting of Foreign Ministers' Deputies to see whether an acceptable agenda could be found.

On Dec. 31 the Soviet Government sent a second note to the Western Powers again emphasising the supreme importance of the question of German disarmament but agreeing to the proposal to hold exploratory talks on the agenda.

After consultations among themselves the three Western Governments asked for clarification of the Soviet standpoint on two questions:

One was whether the Soviet Government was definitely prepared to widen the agenda to cover all issues affecting world peace. The second was whether the Soviet Government agreed that the exploratory conference of deputies could, to some extent, discuss matters of substance in so far as necessary to reach agreement on the suitability of the agenda.

The notes requesting clarification were despatched on Jan. 23. They contained Western approval of a Soviet suggestion that the preliminary conference should be held in Paris.

The latest Soviet note is in reply to these notes.—Reuter.

"TYPICALLY RUSSIAN"

Washington, Feb. 6.

A State Department spokesman today described the Russian reply handed to the French, British and United States Embassies in Moscow yesterday as a "typical Russian note" which requires further study before we can express any opinion on it.

The spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, told a Press conference that he could not comment on the contents of the Russian reply at this time.

The note replied to the Western Powers' request for a clarification of Russia's position about a possible "Big Four" conference.

Mr. McDermott also announced that Dr. Philip Jessup, the United States Ambassador-at-large, had continued his conversations today with the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet, and the British Minister-Councillor, Mr. C. E. Steel.

other questions besides

He said that they had been conferring since last Thursday about the Russian notes dealing with the possibility of a four-power meeting.—Reuter.

PREPARING GROUND

Washington, Feb. 6.

Britain, France and the United States began preliminary talks here last week about a possible meeting with Russia, diplomatic sources said today.

The talks were interrupted over the week-end when Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador, left for a speaking tour of the New England States.

Sir Oliver was scheduled to return to Washington on Wednesday and the talks would be resumed by Thursday, it was understood.

Sir Oliver met Dr. Philip Jessup, the American Ambassador-at-large, and M. Jean Chauvel, the French delegate to the United Nations, at the State Department.

Their discussions dealt with the list of subjects to be submitted by the West if Russia agreed to a Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference on all East-West differences.—Reuter.

Premier Rejects Suggestion Of A Visit To Stalin

London, Feb. 6.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, today turned down a suggestion in the House of Commons that he should visit Moscow at once to discuss problems of world peace with Marshal Stalin personally.

Mr. Cyril Osborne, a Conservative, suggested that the Prime Minister should do this in a similar way to his discussion with President Truman at Washington, with the object of reducing the threat of a third world war.

Mr. Attlee said that he did not think such a visit would be useful at the moment.

Mr. Osborne contended that Britain would be all the more willing to bear the heavy sacrifices that rearmament must entail if it was sure that every step had been taken to prevent the country drifting into a war.

Mr. Attlee replied: "But you will realise that we are in consultation with the United States and France at the present time for discussions with the Soviet Union on outstanding questions. It would obviously be wrong to cut across these.

"In general, discussions of this kind need preparation. It is not much good rushing into a thing of this kind."

Mr. Sydney Silverman, Labour, suggested that Britain could render her best service at such a conference by stating her own independent opinions on the matters to be discussed without thinking it necessary to agree to them in advance with any other nation.

Mr. Attlee said he thought that was not a very wise suggestion.

"When there are matters that concern the world generally and a number of countries, it

Armaments C-in-C



Mr. W. R. Herod, 52-year-old American industrial leader, chosen by the North Atlantic Treaty Deputies to co-ordinate North Atlantic defence production. He will work in London and advise the Defence Production Board on the supply of equipment to the Treaty Powers.—Central Press.

Taipeh Call For Aid

From Japan

Tokyo, Feb. 6.

General Ho Ying-chin, chairman of Nationalist China's Strategy Advisory Council, who is now on a visit to Japan, emphasised the need for the establishment of a large-scale plan of economic co-operation between China and Japan, according to the Kyodo news agency.

Speaking here before a meeting of the Sino-Japanese Economic Society, on Monday, he called for technical aid from Japan, especially for China's cotton spinning industry, which desires to increase its spindlage to 10 million.

He pointed out the fallacy among Japanese that China will remain a rich agricultural country for ever. He assured the Japanese that if China becomes an industrialised nation, there surely remains ample room for economic aid from Japan.

The General was a guest at a tea party sponsored by the Society at the Industrial Club, Tokyo, which was attended by five members of the Chinese Mission here and 30 Japanese economic leaders.—Reuter.

Mr. Gaitskell Declines

London, Feb. 6.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused in the House of Commons today to make a statement on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations.

He said that the negotiations had not yet been completed.

Mr. Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyres, Conservative, in asking for a statement, suggested that Britain should get an assurance on British rights in and through the Suez Canal before releasing any more sterling balances to Egypt.

Mr. Gaitskell replied that he could not give any such assurance.—Reuter.

Moonshine Raids

Tokyo, Feb. 6.

Two hundred armed police in Saitama Prefecture raided moonshine stills throughout the Prefecture and arrested more than 10 Koreans.

The raids, which were concentrated in Fukaya, Hatara and Okabe also yielded more than 1,000 gallons of illicit home-brewed wine.—Reuter.

Hand-Over In Libya

Benghazi, Feb. 6.

The Prime Minister of Cyrenaica, Mohammed Baghisi, left today for Tripoli to attend the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee which will prepare measures to hand over power from the administering authorities to the Libyans.

The British Administrator in Cyrenaica, Mr. D. de Candole, who will also attend the meetings, left by air.

Each of the regions of the new Libyan State, which is to come into self-governing independence by Jan. 1, 1952, is sending one local representative of the administering powers.

A Libyan Government has to be set up by April 1 this year and complete transfer of power made before Jan. 1, 1952, under a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.—Reuter.

Queen's

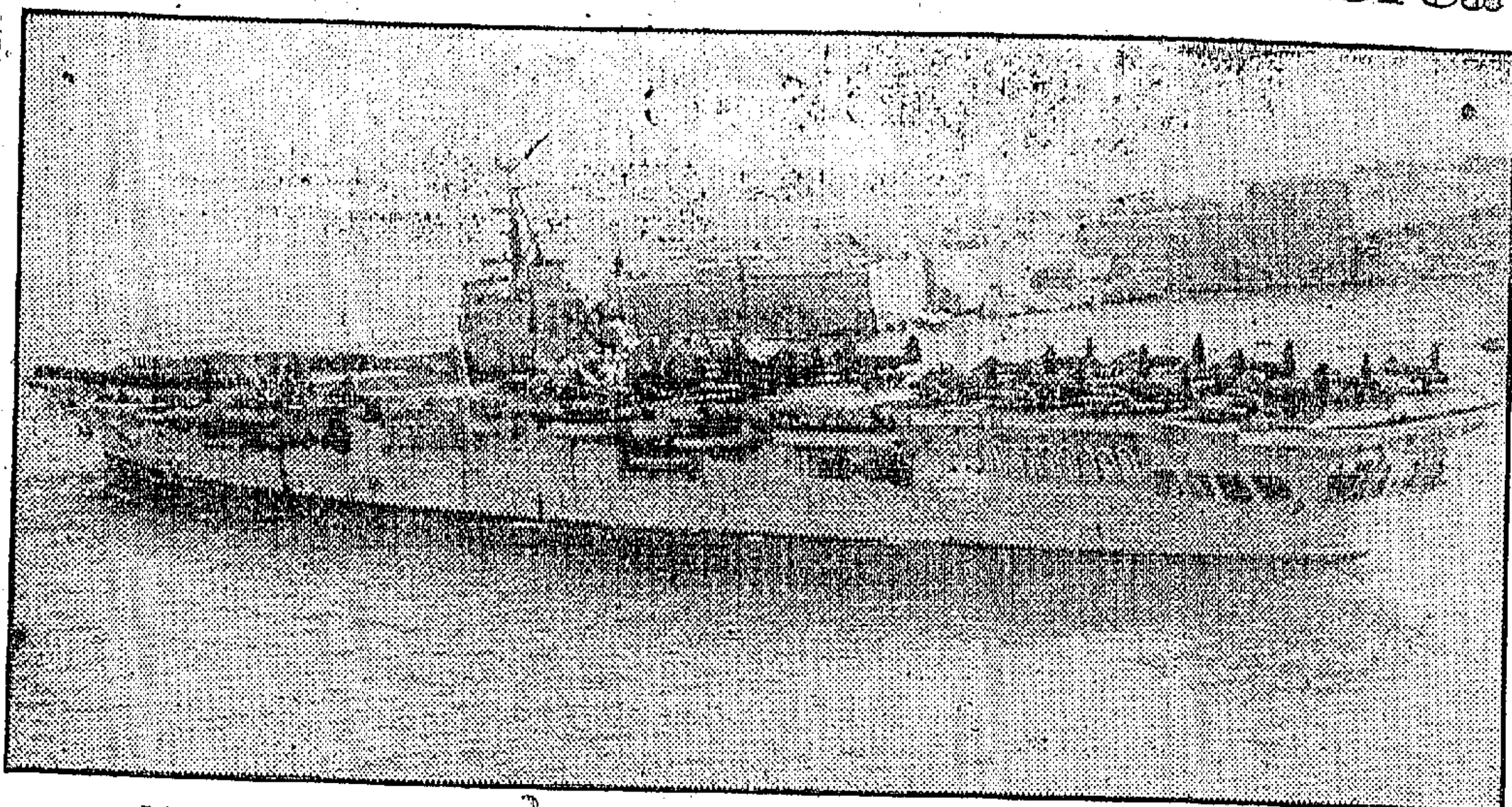
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Dulles Mission Making Progress In Discussions On Japan Treaty

Meteor Jets On The Way To Korea



Meteor jets—which will be among the first British jet planes to fly over Korea—lined up on the deck of the aircraft-carrier HMS Warrior as she left Malta with reinforcements.—Central Press.

New Weapons For U.S. Army

Washington, Feb. 6. General J. Lawton Collins, the United States Army Chief of Staff, said today that the American Army would have some guided missiles within 18 months, which could seek out their target.

General Collins, in a copyrighted interview with the magazine United States News and World Report, added that the missiles would eventually carry an atomic warhead.

It would not be many years before such a weapon was available. It could ultimately be used for the defence of Europe.—Reuter.

"Black Max" Gets Gaol Term For Exchange Racket

Paris, Feb. 6

"Black Max" Intrator was sentenced today to 18 months' imprisonment and fined 200,000 francs for illegal exchange transactions.

Intrator was named in dozens of British court cases in 1947 when British tourists were fined for buying francs in addition to their official allocation with cheques drawn on London banks.

He was arrested in December, 1946, but was released on bail in July, 1947, because of ill-health.

Erwin Intrator, brother of Max, was sentenced in his absence to two years' imprisonment and fined 500,000 francs.

Carol Bitter, a resident of Monte Carlo, was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment and fined 500,000 francs, also in his absence.

"Black Max", a German-born Jew, was charged with breaches of exchange regulations in transactions involving 170,000,000 francs which the prosecution alleged brought him 13,000,000 francs profit.

The prosecution's report on Intrator's transactions took three years to prepare.

The court also ordered the confiscation from Max and Erwin Intrator and Bitter of the 13,000,000 francs they were alleged to have made as profit and of the 165,000,000 francs from the whole group of accused.

Clovis Bleiberg, described by the prosecution as Bitter's right hand man, was given four months' imprisonment and a 50,000 francs fine.

Fines varying from 5,000 francs to 100,000 were imposed on people accused of being customers of the Intrator group but were suspended for those present in court.—Reuter.

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P. AND O. TO BUILD TWO SHIPS

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, Feb. 7.

Despite the recent statement of the Chairman of the Company that no more passenger liners were to be built because of rising prices, the P. and O. have ordered two new ships of the "Himalaya" class for the Australian service.

"This is not a change of policy," the company spokesman told me today. "We have just changed our mind."

The "Himalaya", a 28,000-ton liner, has been in service for 18 months. It cost £3,500,000 but prices have risen steeply since it was built, and the two new liners will therefore cost considerably more.

One is to be built by John Brown and Co. Ltd. on Clydebank, and the other by Harland and Wolff, of Belfast.

They will resemble the "Himalaya" except that they will probably be fitted with Denny Brown stabilisers which have had a prolonged and successful trial in the Company's "Chusan," which recently completed its maiden voyage.

Burma Clashes

Rangoon, Feb. 6.

Government troops today repulsed an attack by 300 Communists on a military outpost in Yamethin, an important stronghold in Central Burma, a communique said.

At Henzada, 80 miles north of Rangoon, 30 Karen rebels were killed and 40 wounded in an engagement in which Government troops had two killed and 15 wounded, the communique added.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Feb. 6. Mr John Foster Dulles, United States presidential ambassador, had a fourth conference with General MacArthur tonight to inform the Supreme Command of the latest progress on the 12-day peace treaty discussions in Japan.

Earlier the peace mission envoy talked with 12 women members of the Japanese Diet. He solicited their ideas on treaty problems and restated the security views voiced last week in his speech before the Japan American Club.

"Experience shows it is weakness and division which tempt ambitious rulers to use war to extend their power. We believe that the great majority of the people of Japan who want peace realise that fact and there will be a future of co-operation between Japan and the United States and many other nations."

"Each of these nations will make its contribution to a common strength and a common resolution which will protect us all," Mr Dulles said.

"The principles to which I refer are those which are expressed in the charter of the United Nations. We hope that Japan will soon be a member of that body. However, it is unnecessary to wait for that to plan for the future. The United Nations charter itself provides that States which are not yet members of the United Nations should act in accordance with the principles of the Charter to maintain international peace and security."

Mr Dulles had a third conference with Sir Alvary Gascoigne, head of the United Kingdom mission.

Mr Dulles today also heard five representatives of the Ryokufukai, powerful Conservative group of independents in the Upper House, present their pact recommendations. The proposals they suggested conformed with the points called for by the governing Liberal Party.

In addition, the Ryokufukai asked for the operation of civil air lines and the production of planes by the Japanese.

Mr John M. Allison had a third treaty discussion today with Mr Sadao Iguchi, Foreign Vice-Minister.

Mr Dulles' peace mission has no fixed time schedule but tentatively plans to leave Tokyo on Sunday and arrive in the United States about Feb. 23 after a visit to the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia.—Reuter.

GENERAL OUTLINES

Tokyo, Feb. 5.

"The Japanese peace treaty talks are going better than expected but that still does not mean that we are going to sign a treaty," a spokesman for Mr John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special envoy, said here today.

Mr Dulles had reached some agreement on the general outlines of what the treaty should be, the spokesman added. "Now we must consult the Far Eastern Commission and our Government."

Mr Dulles conferred with Japanese political, business and educational leaders here tonight at a third reception given by Mr William J. Sebald, the chief of General MacArthur's Diplomatic Mission.

He had earlier met Major-General William F. Marquat, General MacArthur's economic chief.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS

Melbourne, Feb. 6.

The Commonwealth Immigration officer, A. H. Priest, commenting today on Mr John Foster Dulles' special interview with the United Press correspondent Gene Symonds in which

he remarked that the United States would neither interfere nor dissuade Japanese southward emigration ideas, said no Japanese emigrants were likely to be admitted to Australia until a peace treaty was concluded.

Present restrictions are so rigid that not even Japanese merchants or tourists are admissible and the rules are even stricter than for Chinese.

Former Prime Minister Morris Hughes commented: "Nobody in their right senses would believe we could trust Japan."

The Melbourne Argus and the Sydney Sun gave prominence to the special interview.—United Press.

MALCOLM MACDONALD GESTURE

Singapore, Feb. 6.

Mr Malcolm Macdonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, whose terms of office ends shortly, has decided to continue his work in Malaya "because I love this country and its people and have a firm faith in our capacity to maintain freedom and progress in this fair land against any threats from within or without."

He said this in a radio broadcast last night when wishing Malayan Chinese a happy Chinese New Year.

As proof of his confidence in Malaya, Mr Macdonald said that his wife and children would soon be sailing from Canada to return to this country.

He said that the Chinese had played a remarkable part in developing Malaya during recent generations.

He added, "Of course we would be foolish if we thought that all Chinese immigrants here owe their primary loyalty to Malaya. Manifestly some sections do not. But a considerable part of the Chinese community does feel a lively Malayan patriotism."

The number of Chinese who desired to confirm their allegiance to Malaya was steadily growing, Mr Macdonald said.

That was the reason why he, for one, hoped that a notable forward move in the politics of Malaya early in the coming year would be a revision of federal and other constitutions to admit many more Chinese and others who were prepared to prove their loyalty to this country and to the full rights and duties of Malayan citizenship.

Mr Tan Cheng-lock, President of the Malayan Chinese Association, said that different communities, particularly Malays, Indians and Chinese must unite so that all Malaya might be one country with one constitution and one destiny.—Reuter.

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PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY

EVERY TUESDAY

Feb. 6th)
.. 13th) 8 p.m. WHIST WITH
.. 20th) CASH PRIZES.
.. 27th)

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Feb. 7th 8 p.m. FILM SHOW.
.. 14th " REELS—
.. 21st " DANCING CLASS.
.. 28th " TOMMY'S TURN—
VARIETY SHOW.
DANCE.

EVERY THURS. DARTS AND TABLE TENNIS.

EVERY FRIDAY 8 p.m. TOMBOLA.

EVERY SAT. 8 p.m. TOMBOLA—
SNOWBALL.

EVERY SUNDAY

Feb. 4th 7 p.m. FILM SHOWS
.. 11th " Titles to be
.. 18th " announced
.. 25th " later

RED CHINA ECONOMIC PARADOX

Chinese People Working Harder But Poorer Than Ever

Acute Famine Conditions In Five Provinces

(The following story comes from M. Sivaram, P.T.I. Correspondent, who recently spent several weeks in Peking studying the new Communist China at first hand).

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Chinese people today work harder than ever before, yet remain poorer than ever. That paradox sums up the economic scene in the new China after a full year under the Communist regime.

The Government's agrarian reforms and readjustment of financial and economic policies are still in a state of transition which makes accurate assessment of the situation impossible. Official propaganda and dearth of reliable information about the countryside also serve to confuse the overall picture.

What is certain, however, is that millions of people in China this winter are facing starvation. Unofficial reports speak of acute famine conditions in Anhwei, Kiangsu and Shantung provinces in East China, in Hopei and Pingyuan provinces in North China and in several districts in the South-West.

The number of people affected by these conditions is estimated at nearly 100,000,000.

Yet according to official statements, China has a large food surplus, despite two bad crops following floods and drought. Well over 1,000,000 tons of food grains and flour went this year to Soviet Russia and it was stated in Peking that China had another 1,000,000 tons of rice to spare if India was prepared to exchange it for jute.

Neither Chinese officialdom nor the official Chinese Press makes any mention of the famine and distress in the Chinese countryside. But millions of Chinese Government servants are contributing a sizable share of their meagre salary to the national famine relief funds.

In pre-liberation days, China used to import nearly 2,000,000 tons of rice a year from Thailand and Indo-China. Even so, there were periodical famines.

Today, those imports have ceased.

Food grains from the distant countryside are transported to the cities to feed China's 90,000,000 urban population. But while there are stacks of food-stuffs everywhere in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking and other cities, villagers living a few miles outside of them have not enough to eat.

DEPOTS FULL

Last year's autumn crop is reported to have been satisfactory and the Government grain depots are full—"to regulate army and civil supplies and market prices", according to official explanations. But collections for the famine relief fund continue with renewed vigour.

On the labour front, official propaganda says that the Chinese have come into their own. But their standard of living has not improved.

Factory workers now sit at a conference table with their employers and are able to buy essential requirements at Government-controlled prices. But

their earnings have dwindled, because factories and workshops produce less, make less profits and are faced with a slump in business, complicated by Government controls.

In the villages, peasants, who constitute about 75 per cent of the nation's population, are faced with hard work and practically no return for it.

In those provinces where land reform has been completed, peasants who received small plots of land have found cultivation difficult and uneconomical. Production was compulsory and the surrender of a large share of the crop in tax to the Government was equally compulsory.

The plight of these peasants was so serious that the Government was forced recently to reduce the level of taxation.

CHAOS ON LAND

In provinces where land reforms are to be introduced shortly, farming is reported to be in a state of chaos. Landlords and tenants are at loggerheads and production is seriously affected.

Even in the rich plains of Eastern and Southern China, the peasants produce only just enough to feed themselves and keep the tax collector away.

The Government is working on a programme of grim austerity. Official salaries and wages have been drastically cut, seriously affecting Government employees of all grades and every section of the "white collar" fraternity. Salaries and wages are calculated in terms of the cost of food grains—which in practice enforces rigid austerity on everyone.

An average Government official, above the clerical grade, gets a starting salary of about 200,000 JMP (a little less than £3) a month. Half of this is usually deducted to cover his board and lodging. Chinese clerks employed by foreign concerns receive as much as 10 times the Government scale of pay.

In Peking, a well-dressed man or woman is rarely seen on the

streets. Anyone who went out in an expensive dress acquired in the days before the "liberation," would receive a call from the ever-vigilant police, accompanied by searching questions regarding the wealth they suspect he hoarded away.

One foreign critic of the Government's economic policies summed it up by saying that the Communist regime has only made "the rich people poor, and the poor people, poorer".

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

The Vice-Premier, Chen Yun, who is also Chairman of the Government's Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs, claims "unprecedented achievements" in the regeneration of the national finances and economy.

In a recent survey, he stressed that, for the first time in many years, China's 1950 budget showed "a near balance" between revenue and expenditure and that the personnel on Government's payroll had been reduced from 27,000,000 during the Kuomintang days to 9,000,000 this year.

He also claimed that, after 12 years of "vicious inflation", China today has "almost stabilised" her currency and essential commodity prices, improved the lot of the peasants and the working classes.

Admitting that 1950 was a difficult year of transition, he announced that the Communist Government is now working out a three-point programme comprising: the completion of agrarian reforms; the readjustment of existing industry and commerce; and further reduction in Government expenditure.

He estimated that the achievement of this "first phase of the Communist regime's economic programme" may take "three years or a little longer".

The question which many Chinese—peasants, workers and businessmen alike—are now asking themselves is: Is the Government planning for three years of peace in which to achieve its ambitious financial and economic programme?—Reuter.

Geysers Alarm

Vienna, Feb. 6.

Geologists investigating mysterious rumblings at Riggelsburg, East Styria, believe that they are due to subterranean geysers.

The inhabitants fear volcanic eruptions. Similar underground thunders were heard 11 years ago at Kalding, 15 miles away, but they were never explained.—Reuter.



KEEPING IN TRIM—Daphne, the brown bear at the London Zoo, isn't really trying to dry some polish after doing her fingernails. But it might appear so to delighted onlookers who see her in this pose. She's just having a little fun, and perhaps doing some exercising at the same time.

Dr. Edith Queried On Egypt Jaunt

London, Feb. 6.

Conservative Members of Parliament asked Dr Edith Summerskill, Minister of Pensions, today why she went on a tour of Egypt recently and how much it cost the taxpayer.

Mr Leonard Gamman asked her to issue a document on the visit so that Britain might benefit from the experience she had gained in the working of the social services schemes of Egypt.

Dr Summerskill replied that she went with two other officials on a return visit as guests of the Egyptian Government, several of whose ministers and officials had recently visited Britain.

The object of these visits was to foster good relations and examine the latest developments in social services.

The cost of the visit was £435, of which £400 was for fares.

Mr Gamman asked if she would tell Parliament what she learned from her visit. Did she go to Egypt to teach them something?

Dr Summerskill said that she was very surprised that Mr Gamman should ask such a question. He had always pro-

fessed to know what was happening in the Middle East and Eastern countries.

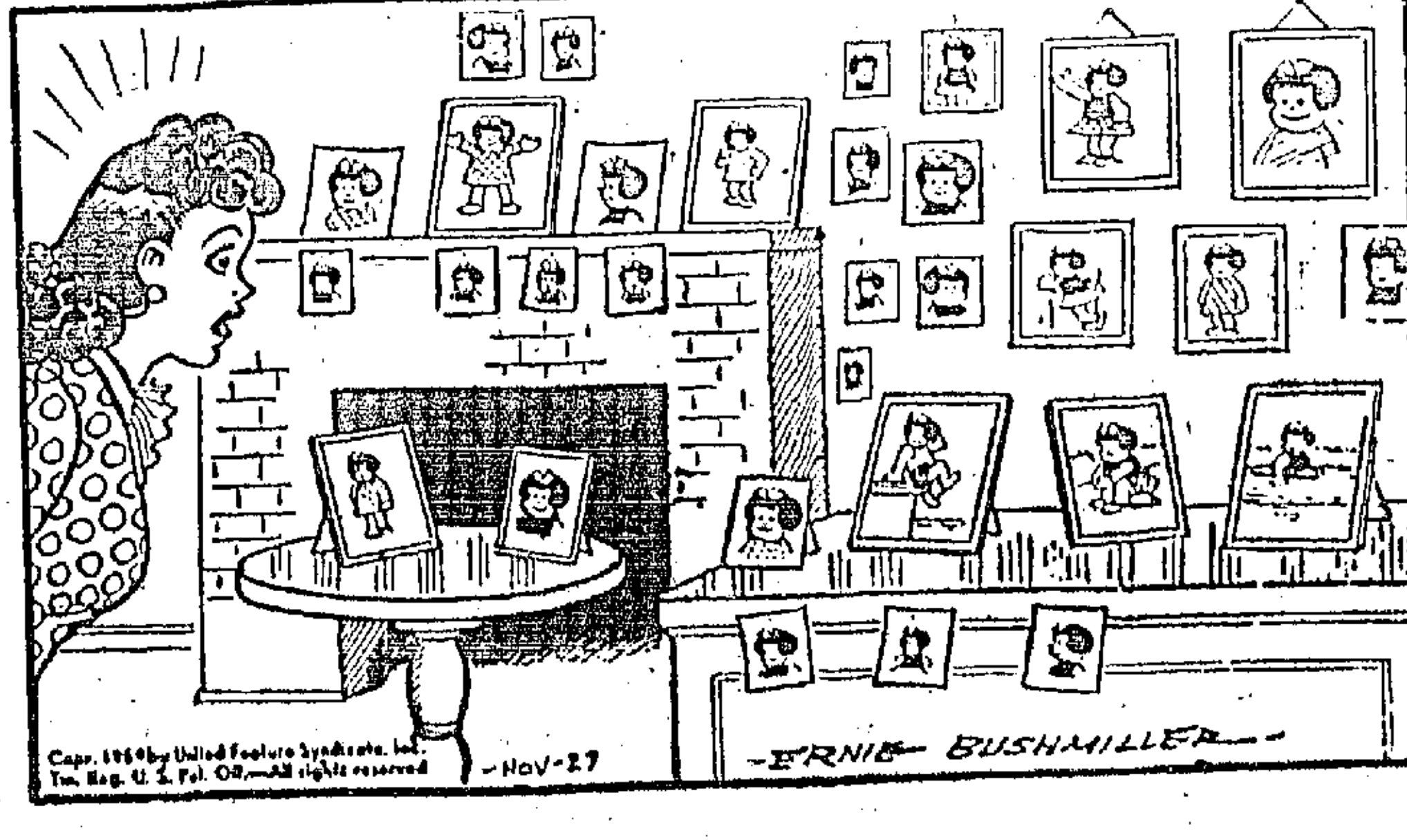
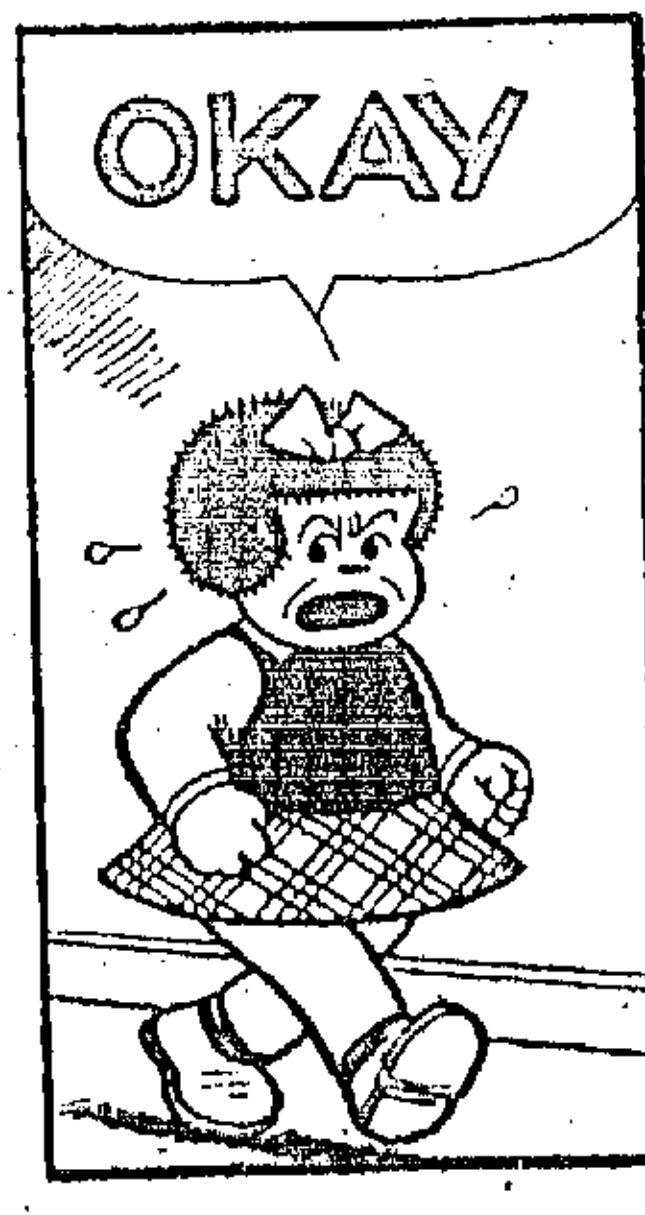
She was surprised that he did not know that during this year the Egyptian Minister of Education, who was invited by Oxford University recently to receive an honorary degree, introduced universal education in Egypt and that the State, for the first time, was sponsoring and financing welfare services.

Last week, 400 offices were opening in one region from which to administer national assistance, she said.

"In my opinion these things should be encouraged," she added. "If my visit did anything to encourage them, it was well worth while"—Reuter.

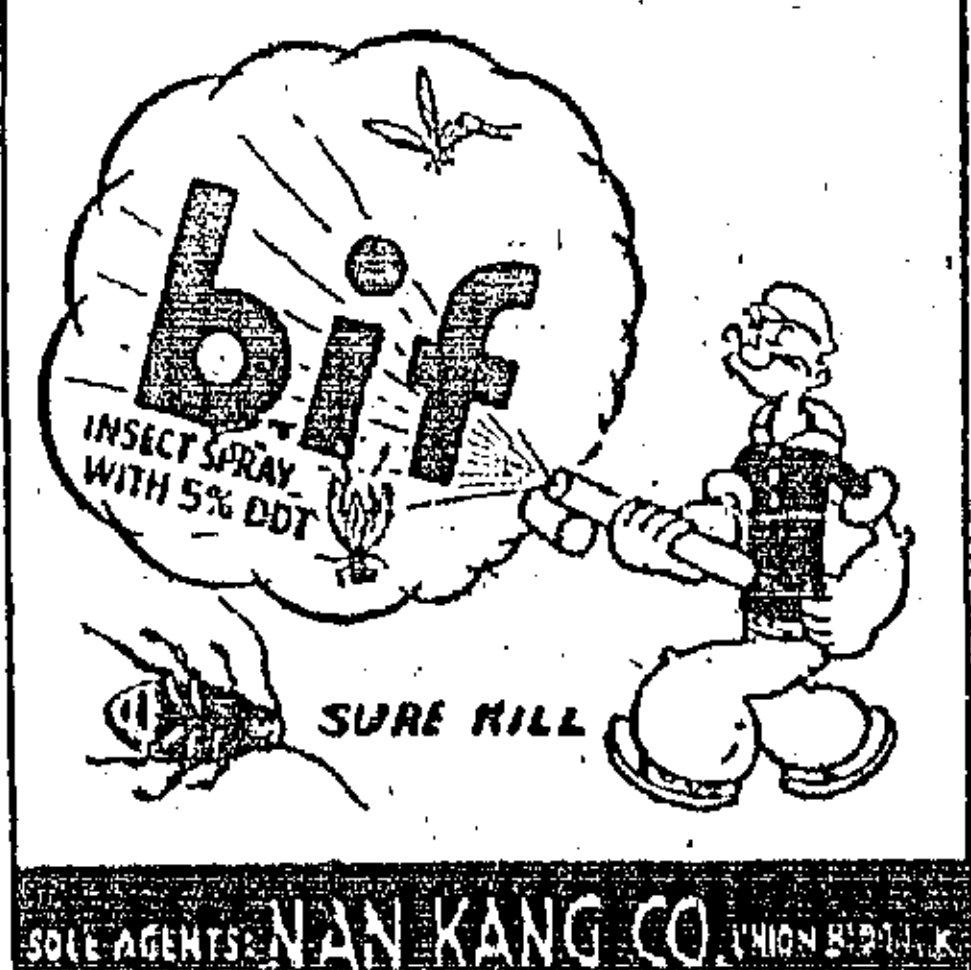
NANCY

Frame-up



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's biff I needn't use my fist!



Services Lose By 60 Runs

Hongkong Cricket Club beat the Combined Services by 60 runs in the two-day match at Chater Road played over the Chinese New Year holidays. Set 280 runs to win in their second innings, Combined Services were 200 for three wickets with 76 minutes of play left for the remaining 80 when the remaining batsmen collapsed before the bowling of Cull and Craig for 19 runs.

HKCC

1st Innings

N. E. Arthy, c. Brookes, b. Kingsford	7
L. F. Stokes, c. Kingsford, b. Nicholson	41
L. D. Kilbee, lbw. Brookes	9
N. R. Oliver, c. Ball, b. Brookes	50
H. Owen-Hughes, b. Brookes	18
A. P. Raynor, c. Corfield, b. Brookes	11
R. MacPherson, b. Brookes	0
R. G. Craig, b. Brookes	5
G. T. Rowe, b. Brookes	0
T. G. C. Knight, not out	9
R. S. Cull, c. Ball, b. Corfield	1
Extras	15
Total	166

Fall of wickets: 1 for 7 (Arthy); 2 for 57 (Kilbee); 3 for 57 (Stokes); 4 for 99 (Owen-Hughes); 5 for 115 (Raynor); 6 for 115 (MacPherson); 7 for 133 (Craig); 8 for 137 (Rowe); 9 for 165 (Oliver); 10 for 166 (Cull).

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
Corfield	9.3	5	22	1
Kingsford	6	0	28	1
Nicholson	11	0	33	1
Brookes	16	2	58	7
Ball	2	0	10	0

COMBINED SERVICES

1st Innings

Capt. Campbell, c. Raynor, b. Cull	12
Major Wilson, b. Raynor	28
Lt. Williams, c. Raynor, b. Arthy	30
Lt. Grant, c. & b. Craig	1
S/Ldr. Kingsford, b. Cull	15
Sgt. Moorhouse, b. Cull	26
Lt. Maynard, c. Raynor, b. Cull	2
Ft. Lt. Ball, lbw. Cull	5
Lt. Nicholson, b. Raynor	5
Capt. Corfield, run out	2
L/S. Brookes, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	134

Fall of wickets: 1 for 28 (Campbell); 2 for 46 (Wilson); 3 for 60 (Grant); 4 for 87 (Williams); 5 for 101 (Kingsford); 6 for 111 (Maynard); 7 for 121 (Ball); 8 for 132 (Moorhouse); 9 for 134 (Nicholson); 10 for 134 (Corfield).

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
Cull	20	6	42	5
Owen-Hughes	4	0	10	0
Raynor	6.5	1	17	2
Craig	10	1	31	1
Knight	4	1	11	1
Arthy	3	0	15	1

HKCC

2nd Innings

N. E. Arthy, lbw. Brookes	30
L. D. Kilbee, c. Brookes, b. Nicholson	40
R. G. Craig, c. Wilson, b. Nicholson	7
N. R. Oliver, c. Maynard, b. Brookes	5
H. Owen-Hughes, c. Campbell, b. Ball	35
A. P. Raynor, st. Maynard, b. Nicholson	12
G. T. Rowe, b. Corfield	23
R. MacPherson, not out	58
T. G. C. Knight, b. Ball	4
R. S. Cull, b. Ball	2
L. F. Stokes, not out	16
Extras	15
Total	247

(for 9 wickets declared)

Fall of wickets: 1 for 70 (Kilbee); 2 for 72 (Arthy); 3 for 86 (Oliver); 4 for 92 (Craig); 5 for 123 (Raynor); 6 for 162 (Owen-Hughes); 7 for 162 (Rowe); 8 for 169 (Knight); 9 for 181 (Cull).

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
Corfield	8	2	30	1
Kingsford	2	0	6	0
Nicholson	19	2	82	3
Brookes	20	1	79	2
Ball	6	0	35	3

COMBINED SERVICES

2nd Innings

Capt. Campbell, c. Oliver, b. Cull	87
Major Wilson, c. Raynor, b. Cull	38
Lt. Williams, c. Oliver, b. Cull	51
Sq/Ldr. Kingsford, c. Raynor, b. Craig	8
Sgt. Moorhouse, lbw. Craig	7
Lt. Maynard, b. Cull	0
Lt. Grant, c. Rowe, b. Cull	4
Ft. Lt. Ball, b. Craig	3
Lt. Nicholson, not out	2
Capt. Corfield, lbw. Craig	2
L/S. Brookes, b. Cull	1
Extras	16
Total	219

Fall of wickets: 1 for 59 (Wilson); 2 for 177 (Williams); 3 for 200 (Campbell); 4 for 200 (May-)

Test Match Scoreboard

Adelaide, Feb. 7.

Australia were in sight of their fourth successive victory over England in the present Test series after five days' play in the fourth Test here.

At today's close England, set the huge task of getting 503 runs to win, had made 114 runs for the loss of three second innings wickets. They are still 388 runs in arrears.

The scores:

AUSTRALIA

1st Innings 371

ENGLAND

1st Innings 272

AUSTRALIA

2nd Innings 403

for 8 wickets declared.

ENGLAND

2nd Innings

Hutton, c. Loxton (sub.)	45
b. Bill Johnston	45
Washbrook, lbw. b. Bill Johnston	31
Simpson, not out	23
Compton, c. Loxton (sub.), b. Johnston	0
Sheppard, not out	6
Extras	9
Total (for 3 wickets)	114

Freddie Brown Injured

Adelaide, Feb. 6.

Freddie Brown, the captain, and Brigadier Green the manager of the British cricket team in Australia, were taken to hospital today after being injured in a car crash.

Brown had a gashed knee, which was stitched. Mr Green's injuries were not immediately disclosed.

Brown and Mr Green were in a car which hit a standard carrying overhead tram-wires on the main city terrace. Neither of the MCC men was seriously injured.

Four stitches were put in Brown's left knee and two in his head. He hopes to play on the fifth day of the Test but doctors believe this is not possible.

Mr Green was dazed when he was admitted to hospital. — Reuter.

Celebrates "Blue"

Oxford, Feb. 6.

Prince Rajkumar, Pithamber, 18-year-old grandson of the Maharajah of Nepal, celebrated gaining his Oxford University golf "blue" by beating Arthur Lacy, of Berkshire, the former Ryder Cup player, by four and two in a match at Southfields today.

Lacy's team of professionals defeated the University by a score of 10 matches to six with two halved. — Reuter.

nard) 5 for 200 (Kingsford); 6 for 211 (Grant); 7 for 211 (Moorhouse); 8 for 216 (Ball); 9 for 218 (Corfield); 10 for 219 (Brookes).

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
Cull	26.3	6	63	6
Stokes	2	0	9	0
Owen-Hughes	3	0	15	0
Craig	17	4	51	4
Knight	4	0	14	0
Raynor	6	0	17	0
Arthy	3	0	13	0
Rowe	5	0	21	0

JUST LIKE BALLERINAS



A high-jumping Tottenham Hotspur forward heads the ball toward the Charlton Athletic goal during the match at White Hart Lane. This kind of fancy stepping is the sort generally seen behind footlights.

Malayan Badminton Team To Have A TV Audience

British television viewers will have the chance this week to watch the highest class of badminton being played in a special match between a London Malayan team and an English team.

The London Malayan team is represented by the Choong family from Penang, the most famous family in the badminton world. Since the first of the three cousins arrived in England to study law just over two years ago they have carried all before them against the best talent that England has been able to place in the field against them.

E.L., generally known as David, is now only 22 years of age, and his younger brother E.B., otherwise Eddie, is still only 20. The third of the trio, E.J., or Robert, is a cousin and, like David, is an undergraduate at Cambridge University.

UNCANNY JUDGMENT

For their successes these remarkable players owe much to their fitness, wiry bodies and unusually flexible wrists. Their early training on the outdoor courts of their native territory has given them an uncanny judgment where accuracy of stroke is concerned, and they

all possess in addition unusually hard smashes, particularly for men whose frames are on the small side. Eddie, for instance, is only 5 feet 2 inches tall.

Opposing them in this challenge match will be three stalwart English international players, who between them have just collected 60 'caps' for England in international matches.

The most famous is R.C.F. Nichols. Before the war he won the All-England Singles Championship five times, and at that time he was generally recognised as the world's leading all-round player.

H. J. Wingfield is another remarkable 'near-veteran' who has been an automatic choice for his country in all of the last few years. He is specially known for his beautiful and easy footwork, and for his whippy wristwork.

The third member of the English team is A. B. Renton, who gained international colours when international play was resumed after the war.

Four weeks ago Renton and R.C.F. Nichols were England's top pair in the first of this season's international fixtures.

—(London Express Service)

Hongkong Wins Interport Hockey 4-1

From Our Correspondent

Macao, Feb. 6.—Playing perfect hockey in every department of both defence and attack, Hongkong beat Macao in today's Interport hockey match by four goals to one after leading 1-0 at the interval.

Gardner performed the hat trick and played an amazingly effective game. Together with S. N. Ponniah, who saved half a dozen certain goals, they were easily the outstanding players of an otherwise excellent team.

Macao played one of its worst games ever in the intermediate line, which failed badly. The game was exceedingly fast throughout and drew a large attendance.

Prior to the Interport game, Macao "B" beat Hongkong "B" by three goals to one after leading 2-1 at half time.

NO VISA FOR VON CRAMM

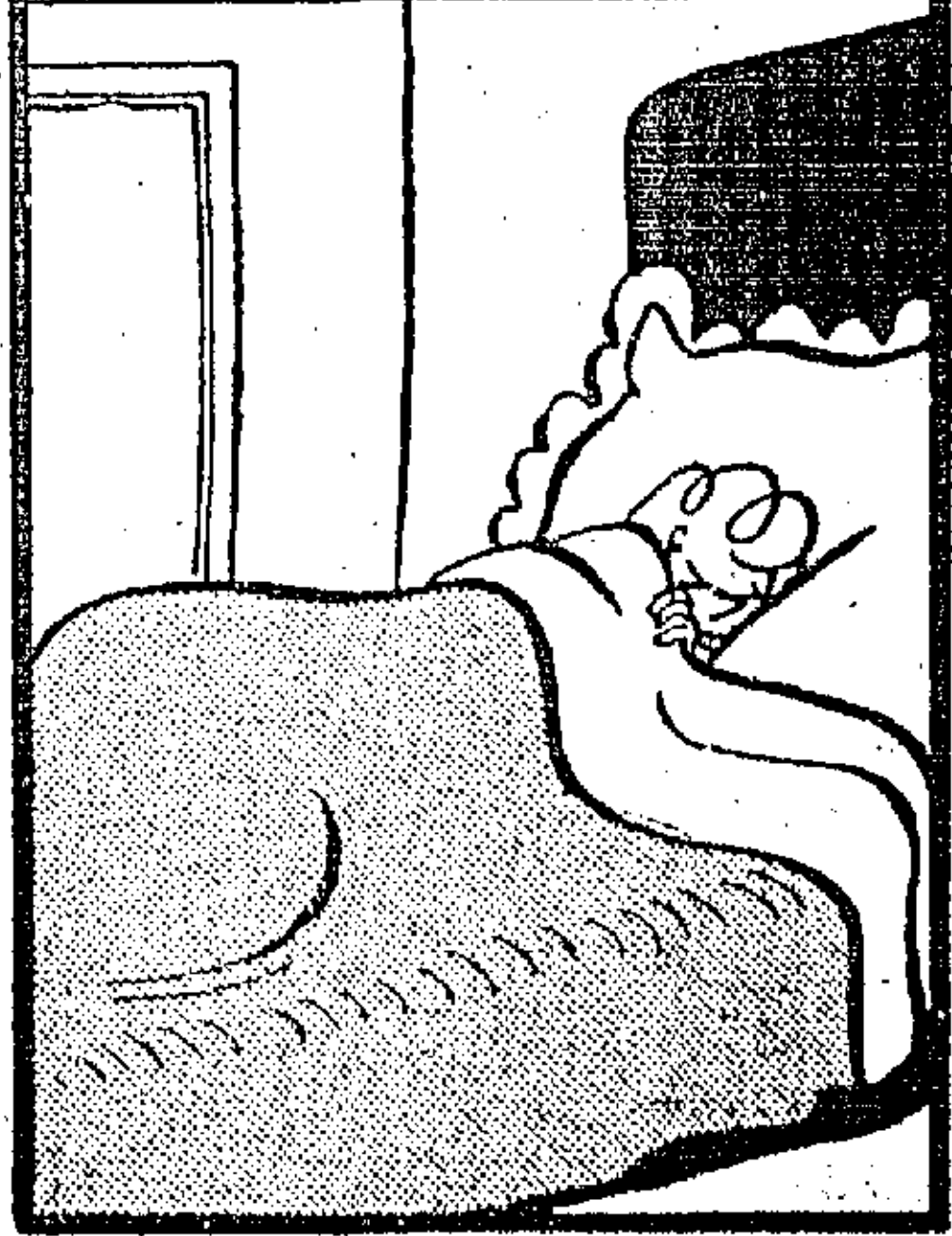
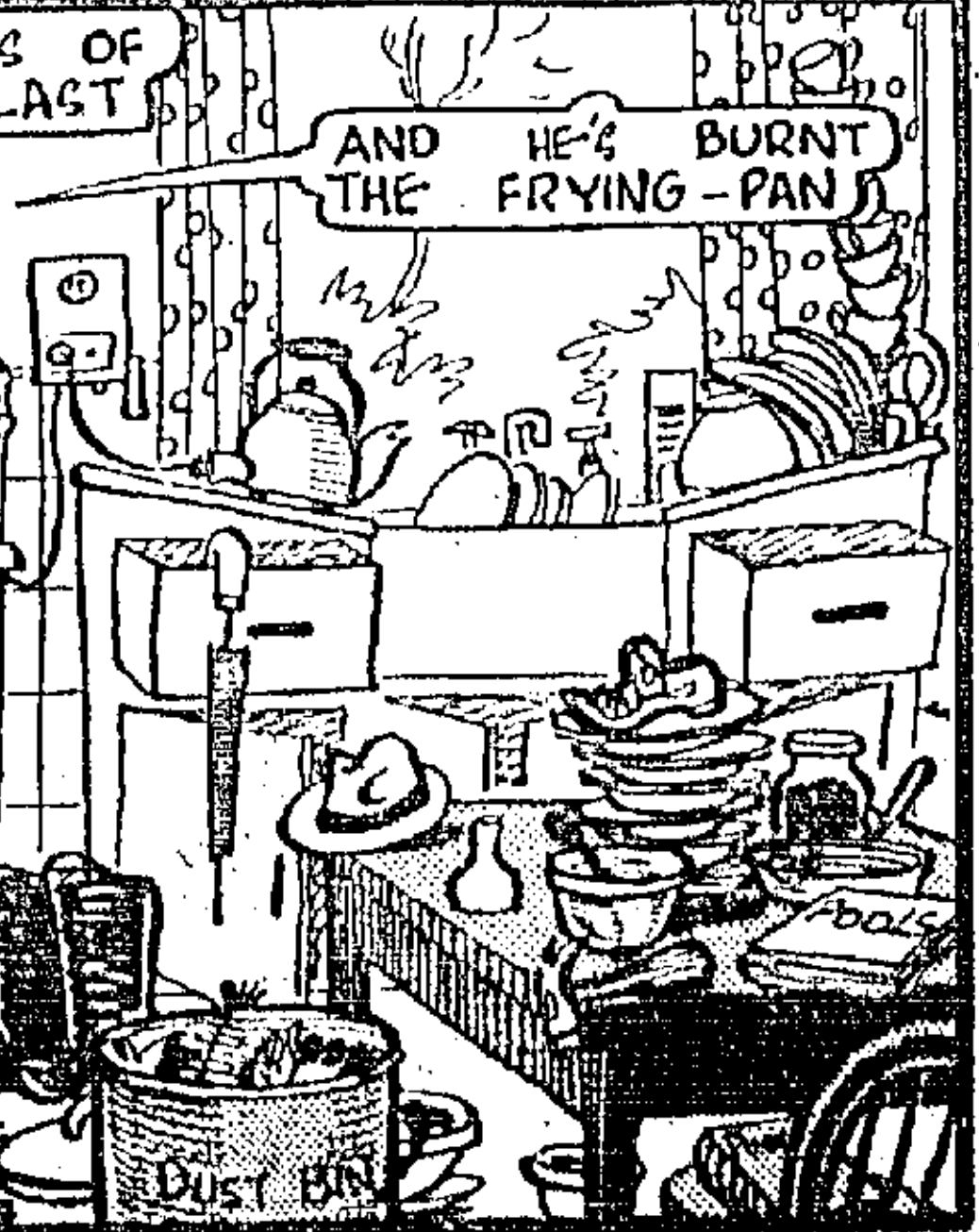
Paris, Feb. 6.

Gottfried Von Cramm, Germany's No. 1 tennis champion, was refused a visa to compete in the French Covered Courts Championships starting at Lyon on February 11, it was announced today by the French Lawn Tennis Federation.

It would have been Von Cramm's first appearance in French competitive tennis since the war. — Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

by Baktay Appleby



FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

A BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE
TO THE B.I.F.: CATERING
TO OVERSEAS BUYERS

Britain's greatest annual trade display, the British Industries Fair gives the overseas businessman an opportunity of seeing within a matter of hours the pick of United Kingdom industrial production for the preceding year. Indeed the B.I.F., which is to be held this year at Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from April 30 to May 11, is designed expressly for the overseas industrialist and buyer and every attempt is made to anticipate and satisfy their needs.

The service extended to the potential B.I.F. visitor begins in his home country. He is encouraged to call at his nearest British embassy, consulate or trade post — of which there are 250 scattered throughout the world — so that his inquiries and particular needs may receive individual attention; where he may be advised on transport and accommodation, and given introductions to trade associations or government representatives in Britain.

He may, too, consult there the advance copies of the B.I.F. catalogue issued to all United Kingdom government representatives overseas for the use of intending visitors to the Fair.

If he decides to visit the Fair, he will find that British consular offices, in countries where a charge is normally made for visas, will issue them free of charge to B.I.F. visitors. They will be valid for three months and will cover wives, and children under the age of 18, even though they travel on separate passports.

It is probable that the visitor will reserve accommodation in London or Birmingham before he leaves for Britain, but if he has been unable to do this the London Hotel Information Service (47 Leicester Square, telephone Whitehall 4813) and, in Birmingham, the Accommodation Officer, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 95 New Street, Birmingham (telephone Midland 5021) will give help in booking accommodation in either city — and, indeed, elsewhere.

The visitor may wish to bring his own car. If so, he should apply to his home motoring association for an international circulation permit. Cars, however, can be hired freely in Britain; and special arrangements are made by the railways for visitors travelling to and from London and Birmingham during the B.I.F. Special express trains, one all first class, one all third class (which is the equivalent of second elsewhere), will run daily during the Fair from Euston station, London, to Castle Bromwich station, Birmingham, next to the exhibition building. There will also be an increase in the number of ordinary restaurant car trains between London and Birmingham, and some two dozen expresses which do not normally pass through Birmingham will call there during the B.I.F.

There are underground railway stations at both Earls Court and Olympia, the two exhibition halls in West London, giving access to all parts of the capital, while special motor coaches, free to buyers and exhibitors will run every few minutes between these two London centres. There will also be daily air services between Castle Bromwich and the (south) London airfield of Croydon and the (north west) London airfield of Hendon. Daily air services will also connect Castle Bromwich with Cardiff, chief city of industrial south Wales, and Barnes, ten minutes away from the London B.I.F. buildings. This later service will be operated twice daily by helicopter.

Inquiry bureaux will be open at the main London stations of Euston, Liverpool Street, Paddington, St Pancras, Waterloo and Victoria during the course of the Fair, and at Bir-

IN NINE LANGUAGES

When the overseas buyer has finally arrived at the B.I.F. in London or Birmingham he will, on presentation of his official invitation or business card at any entrance, be given an overseas buyer's badge which gives him free admission to any section of the Fair. He will also receive a final edition of the catalogue, indexed in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

He will find, too, that he is a privileged visitor; for the Fair in London is open to the general public on only two days and, in Birmingham, after 2 p.m. each day to allow visiting businessmen to inspect the stands with the minimum of distraction.

An important part of the service extended to the visitor centres on what are known as overseas buyers clubs, of which there is one in each exhibition hall. Their location is shown in the floor plan issued to overseas businessmen with the final edition of the catalogue; buyers are advised to make themselves known at the club before visiting the stands.

The overseas buyers clubs are for the exclusive use of the visiting buyer. Each club has a reception officer and a number of interpreters speaking all European languages including Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani and other Asian languages are also spoken. Here the overseas businessman may discuss holiday tours with representatives of the British Travel and Automobile Associations; letters may be addressed to him at the clubs, he may make use of their secretarial and interpreting services and their telephone, cable, and radio facilities. Refreshments, and journals in all languages, are available. Travelers' cheques may be changed, and the following banks will be represented at the various exhibition halls: Barclays, Lloyds, Martins, the Midland, National Provincial, and Westminster; and the bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Iraqi Trade
With India

Baghdad, Feb. 6.
An Iraqi trade and economic delegation left here by air today for New Delhi.

The delegation was headed by Ali Mumtaz, a former Minister of Finance and a well-known financial expert. — Reuter.

BEVAN GETS KICKED
UPSTAIRS

By Alastair Forbes

IT is seldom that one runs across a politician with sufficient character to prevent his Ministerial promotions going in dangerous fashion to his head.

Indeed, with the almost complete disappearance from the ruling classes of any representatives of the traditional British aristocracy, one has ceased to look for such rare birds.

Since the recent and regrettable deaths of Oliver Stanley and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salisbury stands out as almost the only living public man whose modesty matches his merit.

A Phenomenon

HOWEVER, there are rarer birds still, and Mr Aneurin Bevan, Britain's new Minister of Labour, is of their number. Here is a man blown with insolence and failure: the former feeding, it seems, on the latter.

It is true that in an age of mediocrity, and more especially in a Cabinet of mediocrities, this plump middle-aged little Welsh demagogue emerges as a peculiar phenomenon. For Mr Bevan is hardly ever a bore. That is to say that from such small doses of his personality as he doles out to the public he cannot be judged a bore.

He has natural qualities both of intelligence and curiosity. He has no profundity, but for all his superficiality he probes deeper into the issues of our time than many of his apparently more heavy-going colleagues.

A Clever Knack

HE has without doubt picked up a thing or two in his time; and he has a clever knack of making the conflicting ideas of many other people his own, and of translating them into his own colourful and effective idiom.

He likes to widen his vocabulary without much regard to sense or taste, and he will air his latest acquisitions like a woman will her new dresses.

There is, indeed, much else that is feminine about his make-up. His little lectures on current affairs, with their paradoxes and their easy generalisations might, if it were not for their flashes of humour, be those of a bright and quite expensively educated American woman correspondent.

Inverted Snobbery

FOR many, of course, he is a dream come true, since "long-haired middlebrow boys" of proletarian origin are few and far between. His habits, like those of most English Socialists, are in that ordinary, bourgeois tradition whose strength has made our native Left Wing mercifully shy of Communism.

Bevan would not stand out in any crowd. Despite his vaunted egalitarianism, he has complexes which show that the petit bourgeois dominates; the proletarian in his outlook. His inverted snobbery refusing to be house-trained in palaces is a simple text-book case. When he insults sections of the community, apparently out of a sense of "I'm as good or better than you are," it is a glaring symptom

of his lack of self-confidence and sense of inferiority.

Housing Failure

HE would like to be magnanimous to all, but he could not bring himself to be so unless he first possessed undisputed authority over all. Mr Attlee has thus now given him an opportunity to come nearer to his required point of departure. He has no record of special wisdom in politics. He has fooled around with Fascism and Communism in his time like many others: more intelligent than himself.

The end of the last war found him still on the end of the limb on which he had elected to sit it out, watching his prophecies one by one failing to come true. Since the war he has exercised to the full his undoubted gifts of eloquence and polemics in the surprisingly successful venture of disguising his failure over housing. He has played on as many popular prejudices as his cynical insight could discover in the electorate.

It has for long been widely advocated, in this space, as well as elsewhere, that housing and wages be separated. Our choice for the new Housing Ministry was Mr Stokes. But Doctor Dalton is also an able fellow than the new Minister of Labour, so Mr Attlee might have chosen worse, though it is now obvious, in the face of international events, that the housing crisis will not be solved for a generation or two. The doctor will not, therefore, get much driving in the broad back seat to which he relegated himself three years ago.

Motives Not Clear

MR BEVAN, however, is given a position of immense responsibility at a critical juncture. That this post has been left for so long in the bungling hands of a nondescript and non-imaginative little grade union leader is evidence of Mr Attlee's failure to understand the abyss towards which we are heading.

His motives in now selecting Mr Bevan are not clear. He certainly does not love him. However ready he may be on a party occasion to praise him with "that ambiguity" which in Mr Bevan's own words "is regarded as the first requisite of a politician" he cannot really believe the Health Service to be a marvel of administrative competence, nor Mr Bevan to be an industrial negotiator of patience and genius.

Attacked Coalition

HIS motives must, therefore, be confined to purely party considerations since the country's uncertain future can scarcely be said to depend on its man-power problems being placed in the hands of so tactless and controversial a figure.

Mr Bevan has lost no time since his promotion in attacking the idea of a Coalition. It is not known whether he first declared his intention of so doing to the Prime Minister. All that is certain is that much of the Coalition talk that has been flying around has come from persons in and around Whitehall

and Downing-street, all in the confidence of the Ministers and some of the party leader himself.

Lowest Common Factor

MR Bevan frighten Mr Attlee into submitting to his terms or did he merely convince the Prime Minister that the present Administration is, as he fantastically asserted on Thursday, the most broadly based possible?

It is based on the lowest common factor of governmental competence seen since universal suffrage and universal semiliteracy took control of our affairs. As Mr Bracken remarked in a recent outburst of pardonable exasperation: "By comparison with this Government, Ethelred the Unready was a far-sighted leader."

Untruthfulness

NO doubt Mr Bevan, who is a part-time student of history, has been tipped off about the regrettable precedents which indicate that every party that invites its opponents into a Coalition suffers subsequent defeat or eclipse. But to say, as he has done, that "there would be no way of creating political disunity in Great Britain at the present time more effectively than by trying to form a political Coalition" is carrying his "requisite ambiguity" to the point of downright untruthfulness.

When it is the survival of Britain and her Allies that is more desperately at stake even than in 1940 these dismal party questions are not worth much respect. It is true that Mr Attlee knows that he can rely on the uncomplicated patriotism and magnanimity of his opponents. A lot of Tories don't want a Coalition, but they don't threaten revolution if it should happen.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

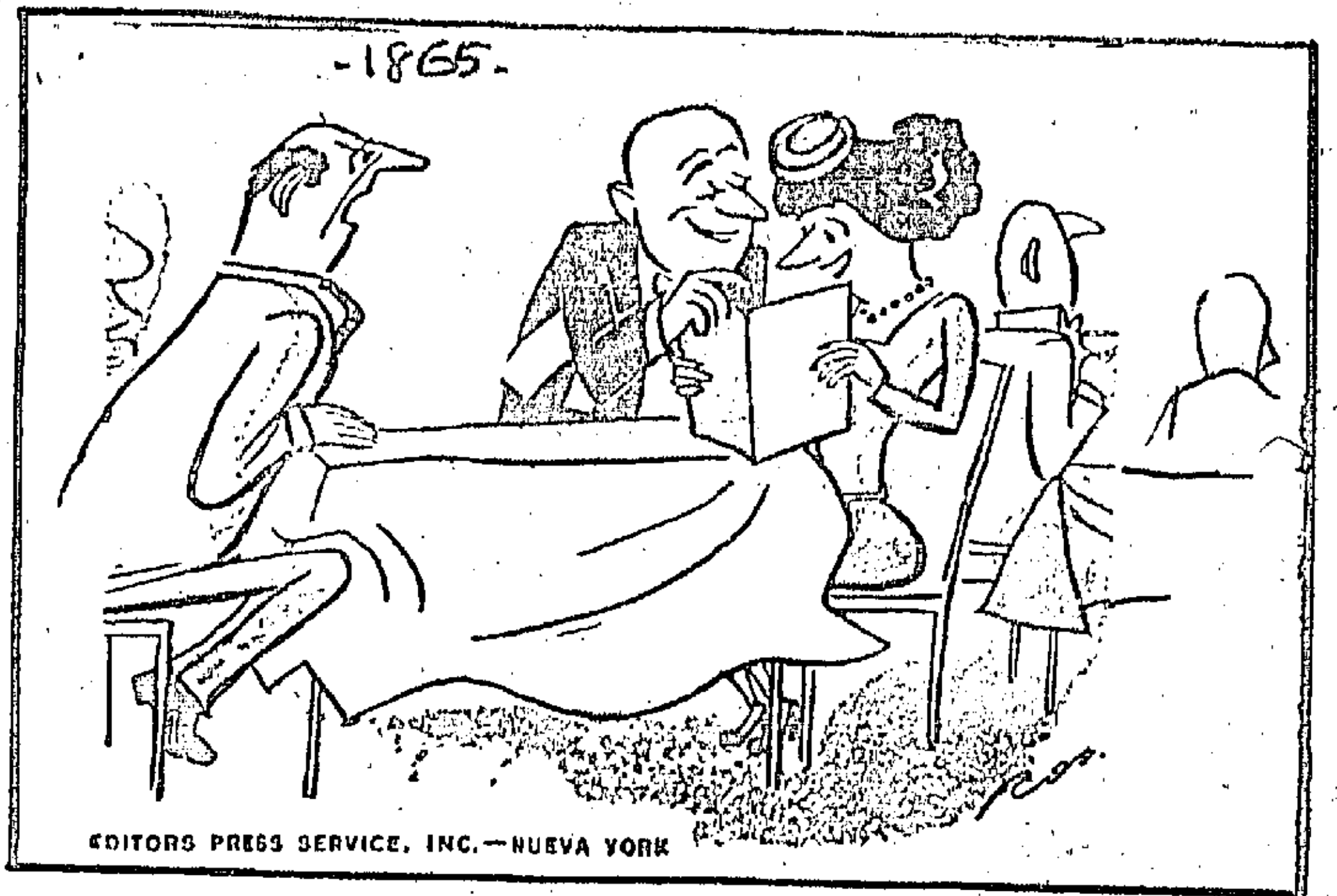
North-South game

N.		S.	
♠	10 7 6 5	♠	4 3
♥	A 6	♥	8 7 4 2
♦	A K 9 8 3	♦	Q 6 4 2
♣	7 4	♣	9 6 5

When South bid One Spade and West Two Clubs, North's hand was ideal for the delayed game raise—Two Diamonds followed by Four Spades over South's rebid of Two Hearts. After using the Blackwood convention, South finished in Six Spades.

West led ♠J to Dummy's ♠A; he won the second round of trumps and returned his last Spade, leaving declarer with one trump in each hand. All now depended on the handling of the Diamond suit. South first cashed ♠K and ♠Q; when West followed suit he could not have more than two Diamonds, as his overall marked him with a five-card Club suit. Dummy's top Diamonds were therefore followed by the lead of ♠8, and South discarded ♠2 when East played low.

London Express Service.



"One thing I'd like both of you to keep in mind is that I have just \$3.85 on me!"

ATTLEE GOVT SURVIVES TEST

Twice The Margin Expected On Steel Nationalisation

Sharp Passage Between Bevan And Churchill

London, Feb. 7.

The Attlee Government on Wednesday night won the Commons vote on the steel nationalisation issue. The vote was 308 to 298.

There were great cheers from the Labour benches when the result was announced. Defeat almost certainly would have led to Mr Attlee's resignation. Despite illness among its members, the Government mustered enough votes to get twice the margin expected.

Mr Winston Churchill led the Conservative Party's attempt to topple the Labour Government in a speech charging Prime Minister Clement Attlee with taking an "unpatriotic step" in pressing for the nationalisation of steel at this time.

Mr Churchill charged that the Labour Government was endangering Britain's economy just to appease the left wing of the socialist party. He said the steel industry, working smoothly under efficient management, was being thrown into confusion at a time when it was being asked to lead Britain's rearmament. He declared: "Sir, it is crazy."

Mr Churchill noticed that his bitter political foe, Labour Minister Aneurin Bevan, was paying no attention to him but talking to a colleague instead. Mr Churchill remarked icily: "I don't want to interrupt you." Mr Bevan replied: "You babble a lot, you know."

NO GOING BACK

The Minister of Supply, Mr George Strauss, replying for the Labour Party, accused Mr Churchill of trying to inflame party dissension by his speech.

Mr Strauss said steel nationalisation was now a law of the land and that there could be no going back on its implementation on Feb. 15.

The rearmament programme made it even more necessary that such a basic industry be brought under Government control. He added, however, that the raw material position was likely to get worse and that it was likely there would be a decrease in the production of steel during the coming months.—United Press.

LAST-MINUTE BID

London, Feb. 7.

Mr Winston Churchill, Opposition leader, launched a last-minute bid to prevent the steel industry being taken over by the State on Feb. 15.

Speaking in the House of Commons today he described the Government's decision to go ahead with the nationalisation of steel as a "deed of partisan aggression."

He said that he was astonished that the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, carrying personally unprecedented and overwhelming responsibilities, should go out of his way to add this "new, harsh burden."

The nationalisation of steel provoked much ill-will and must do the Prime Minister and his Party and the country much harm in many ways, he said.

Mr Churchill called the nationalisation plan a "destructive issue" and "a major stumbling block to national unity and national safety."

"This act will be a deep and major injury to the whole process of rearmament," he said.

PARTY POLITICS

Mr Churchill said that steel was a vast and infinitely complex business upon which Britain's economic life and possibly her physical existence depended.

It was being cut in twain in a rough and ready way for no purpose but Party politics at a moment of grave danger.

Disruption would follow nationalisation, he maintained.

The decision to nationalise had brought in its train a host of trouble which could only be ended by a general election, Mr Churchill continued.

If the Conservative Party came to power it would immediately repeal the Steel Act.

It would adopt for the steel industry compromise solutions which the trade unions had themselves put forward for a revival of the former Iron and Steel Board which would have general control and supervision of the industry.

Interrupted almost from the start to finish of his speech, Mr Churchill declared, that a general election could not long be delayed.

DECLINE FORECAST

The Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, who answered for the Government, declared that in the coming months Britain was more likely to see a decline than an increase in her steel production.

The raw materials position in the last few months had developed in a way which must make it doubtful whether a continued increase in production was possible—at any rate for the time being.

He wanted to say this now, on the authority of the Iron and Steel Federation, because the Conservatives would no doubt blame any less favourable production on nationalisation.

The Minister added, "It is the Government's policy that whatever shortage of materials there may be, our armament orders must be carried out."

He announced that a team was being appointed, drawn from publicly owned and privately owned sections of the industry, to see that all iron and steel requirements of the arms programme would be met.

Mr Strauss said that any more delay in nationalising the steel industry would seriously injure it.

Britain would no longer be able to import large quantities of scrap from Germany because they were no longer available and iron ore would be scarcer owing to heavy American buying.—Reuter.

Delhi Relations With Germany

New Delhi, Feb. 6.

The Indian Government is considering an exchange of diplomatic representative with Germany, Dr Balkrishna Keshar, Deputy Foreign Minister, told Parliament here today.

For the present, it was proposed to transfer the headquarters of the Indian military mission from Berlin to Bonn, seat of the West German Government, he added, in reply to a question.

The East German Government had as yet made no approach to India in this matter, he said.—Reuter.

Red Defence Line Cracks

(Continued from Page 1)

deeply dug in the hills which are capped by the thawing snows of the winter.

Five tank-led spearheads put out from Hoengsong and American tanks and artillery, backed up by South Korean troops, clambered over the mountains in a drive which covered 10 miles in 48 hours.

Resistance from the enemy disintegrated before the weight of the Allied artillery and air fire.

TEXTBOOK OPERATION

The fourth column met about 1,000 Communists just south of Hwadong. The latest reports placed the South Koreans northwest of the town, indicating that the advance had not been held up.

French and American troops patrolled three miles west of Chipyong against an enemy of undetermined strength.

One powerful United Nations force edged northwards to a point 12 miles northeast of Hoengsong and swept forward after scattering 200 Communists.

The advance across the peninsula is a textbook operation. General Ridgway, for the first time in the campaign, has the multi-nation Allied Army deployed in depth and under his single command.

Chinese Communist assaults have shown a pattern of short thrusts followed by pauses to regroup and build up, a technique probably dictated by supply difficulties.

During his visit to the central front, General Ridgway said: "The Chinese intention is to drive us out of Korea or destroy us. But I am also certain that we can stay and that we can destroy him first."

Morale seems higher now than it has been since the Chinese Communists entered the Korean war.

Interest in the campaign now centres on General Almond's central front. Operations there so far have not been spectacular, but they are considered to be highly important.—Reuter.

WHITE FLAG MYSTERY

On the Western front,

Feb. 7.

The mystery of a white flag on a hill was still unsolved today by a British company guarding British guns which were laying down a barrage on this front.

Company officers yesterday morning saw a small white flag on a high pole above trees on a ridge of hills two miles off the main road and about the same distance from the front lines.

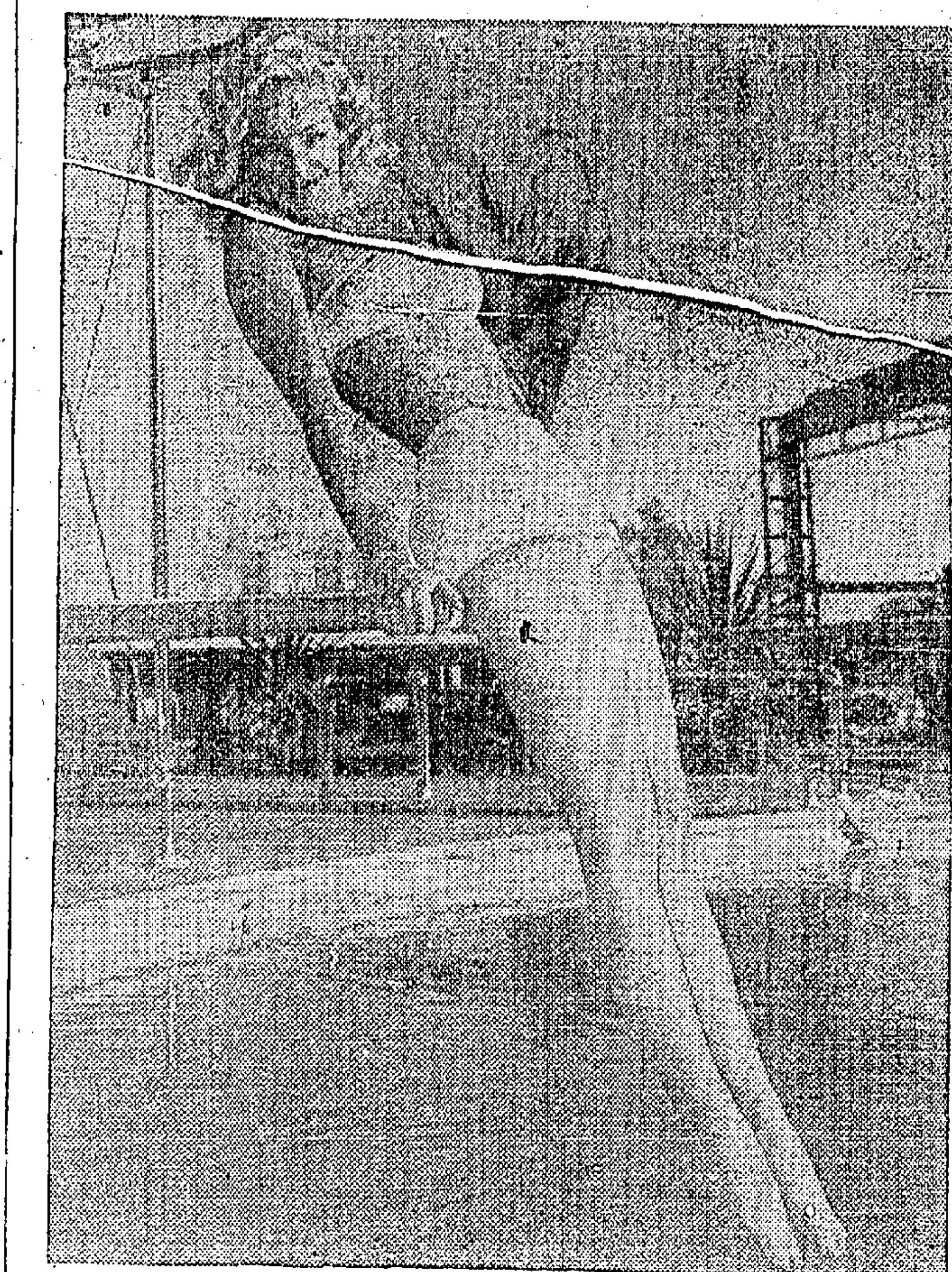
They checked maps, found that the hill had not been "occupied" in the United Nations' forward drive, and sent a platoon to discover whether it was Chinese Communists wanting to surrender or United Nations troops asking for help.

Watched from gun emplacements, the platoon slowly worked its way along dusty paths up to the tree-covered slopes.

When the patrol was halfway up, the flag was suddenly hauled down. The commander officer, who was in touch with the platoon by walkie-talkie, told the men to "keep going."

The flag reappeared before the platoon reached the top of the hill. When they got there they found no sign of life but several dead Chinese Communists lying near the flagpole.

They swept the whole hillside but found nothing else except a red flag, which they brought down the hill.



It may be cold elsewhere but it's lovely and warm in Nevada, where this picture was taken. Dardy Orlando is shown at a hotel pool, and when she's not basking in the sun during the day, she's dancing in a club at night.

Sunderland Flying Boat Disaster

Taipei, Feb. 6.

Police authorities in Formosa's rugged eastern city of Hualien have identified the wreck of a huge airplane first found by two native tribesmen—a father and son—as the British Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boat missing for one week.

A 24-man rescue team headed by the Hualien's police chief made the identification after examining the wreck at the scene of the disaster in mountainous east Formosa.

Hualien despatches reaching here today said the wreckage of the Sunderland was floating in a pool of gasoline covering an area 50 feet in diameter.

In the ruptured fuselage were a badly damaged radio and three machineguns, one light and two heavy. The recovery of 16 dead bodies, showed only seven still intact, the remainder being hardly identifiable.

Salvaged from the wreck were three propellers, a bundle of mail, one briefcase, three flying licenses, three passports, one diary, one pencil, 55 photographs, one gold ring and one necklace.—Reuter.

Korea Casualties

Washington, Feb. 7.

The Defence Department said on Wednesday that 47,383 Korean war casualties had been reported to the next of kin through last Friday—574 more than a week ago.

The total included 7,905 dead.—United Press.

cept a red flag, which they brought down the hill.

Back in camp two hours later they saw the flag flutter down again.

But this morning it was defiantly flying again—still challenging explanation by the mystified British troops.—Reuter.

Sen. Vandenberg Supports "Ike"

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 5.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican foreign policy leader, today heartily endorsed General Dwight Eisenhower's Congressional address urging solidarity of the Western powers and defence of Europe against Communism.

Mr Vandenberg, convalescing at his home here, telegraphed General Eisenhower, "For the sake of America's security and the ultimate peace of the free world, I prayerfully applaud your earnest and irresistible speech."

General Eisenhower told Congress that America's major contribution to the defence of Europe should be munitions and equipment.—United Press.

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DEATHS

DIMOND—Mrs. Dorothy Grey Dimond, beloved wife of A. K. Dimond, passed peacefully away on Tuesday 6th February 1951. Service at St. John's Cathedral at 12 noon Thursday 8th February 1951. No flowers by request. Manila, San Francisco, Sydney papers please copy.

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